

The ligule is a minute fringe of hairs and the leaf blade is tightly involute, 0.8–4.5 cm long. Spikelet length is approximately the same as that of the chasmogamous spikelets and the base of the spikelets are bulbous rather than linear owing to the ovate shape of the caryopsis. Disarticulation is above the glumes, glumes are ca 1/2 the length of the spikelet. The palea is split between the two nerves as a result of the enlarged caryopsis. The caryopsis is ovate to elliptic, 1.0–1.4 mm long with the surface convoluted, the embryo 1/2–2/3 the length of the caryopsis. Chasmogamous spikelets are typically linear with a caryopsis ca 2 mm long and narrowly elliptic to linear, the surface is smooth, and the embryo 1/2 the length of the caryopsis.

Other specimens of this taxon have been studied to see the extent to which this occurs. However, none of the specimens from CM, DUKE, TAES, TENN, UNC, US, or VPI had inflorescences as that described above. *Clifford W. Morden and Stephan L. Hatch, S. M. Tracy Herbarium, Department of Range Science, Texas A&M University, TX 77843, U.S.A.*

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CARYA PALLIDA (ASHE) ENGL. & GRAEBN. (JUGLANDACEAE), A NEW ARKANSAS RECORD—While performing a vegetation study of the L'Anguille River basin in Poinsett County, Arkansas, I collected specimens of *Carya pallida*, the pale or sand hickory. A single mature tree was growing on one of the very few islands of ridge bottoms within an extensive belt of hardwood bottoms and swamp forest. Reproduction was not evident, although a cursory search of the immediate area was made at the time. Major associated species were *Quercus pagoda* = (*Q. falcata* var. *pagodifolia*), *Q. nigra* and *Carya tomentosa*. My identification was later verified by Drs. Donald E. Stone, Duke University, and Robert H. Mohlenbrock, Southern Illinois University. The distribution range of *Carya pallida* is mainly confined to the Coastal Plain from New Jersey south to northern Florida and west to Louisiana and inland to Kentucky, southern Illinois, and southwestern Indiana (Little 1977). Although this species had been reported for Critten-

den County, Arkansas from a misidentification (Smith 1978), this *exsiccata* documents a new state record for Arkansas.

Voucher specimens ARKANSAS: Poinset Co.: southern floodplain woods on ridge bottoms, adjacent to L'Anguille River, 21 May 1981, T. E. Heineke 2423 (Memphis District Corps of Engineers, SIU).

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STYLISMA PICKERINGII VAR. *PATTERSONII* (FERN. & SCHUB.) MYINT (CONVOLVULACEAE) REDISCOVERED IN IOWA—In his revision of *Stylisma* Raf. (Convolvulaceae), Myint (1966) divided *Stylisma pickeringii* (Torr. ex M. A. Curtis) A. Gray into two varieties: var. *pickeringii*, with long (2.0–3.0 mm) stylar branches and obtuse sepals; and var. *pattersonii* (Fern. & Schub.) Myint, with short (1.0–1.5 mm) stylar branches and acute sepals. The morphological differences were well correlated with geographical distributions. The typical variety occurs on the Coastal Plain from New Jersey to Alabama. *Stylisma pickeringii* var. *pattersonii* occurs in the southern Great Plains from Texas to Kansas, with disjunct populations on dry sand prairies in southeastern Iowa and adjacent Illinois. These disjunct populations are probably relics of a more extensive Midwestern distribution during the post-Wisconsinian hypsithermal period (Smith 1957).

In Illinois, *Stylisma pickeringii* var. *pattersonii* has been collected only in Henderson (the type locality), Cass, and Mason Counties (Mohlenbrock 1975). In Iowa, it is known only from two specimens collected in Muscatine County in the 1890's: Fruitland Station, in sandy soil along the C. R. I. & P. R. R., 20 Aug 1892, F. Reppert s.n., IA; Muscatine, 10 Sep 1898, L. H. Pammel & F. Reppert s.n. [*Iowa Agricultural College Distribution 1221*], ISC, MO. Both specimens possibly represent a single population, as Muscatine is the nearest town to Fruitland Station (now simply Fruitland). This taxon was presumed extirpated in Iowa by Roosa and Eilers (1978) due to the lack of more recent collections.

The rather specific locality data on the Reppert specimen invited a search for the plant. I visited Fruitland in July 1983 and noted the presence of a relatively undisturbed tract of dry sand prairie along the railroad tracks on the north edge of town. A search of this prairie tract resulted in the